

BELYAYEV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOGATYREV, I.S., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; BULANZHE, A.V., dots.; VYBORNOV, P.V.,
st. prepod.; GADOLIN, V.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GOFMAN, E.I., st. prepod.; DROZDOV, N.A., dots., kand.
tekhn. nauk; ZAYTSEVA, L.I., inzh.; IVANOV, V.N., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVIN, B.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
LUKIN, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MORIN, I.S., dots.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, I.A., inzh.; PALOCHKINA, N.V.,
inzh.; POLYAKOV, D.G., dots.; PARGIN, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
RASPOPOV, A.G., st. prepod.; RESHETOV, D.N., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk; STOLBIN, G.B., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
KASPEROVICH, N.S., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Machine parts; atlas of designs] Detali mashin; atlas kon-
struksii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 346 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra "Detali mashin" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha im. Baumana (for all except Stolbin, Kasperovich,
Smirnova, Uvarova).

(Machinery--Design)

BELYAYEV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; BOGATYREV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULANZHE, A.V., dots.; VYBORNNOV, P.V., st. prepod.; GADOLIN, V.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; COFMAN, E.I., dots.; DROZDOV, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEVA, L.I., inzh.; IVANOV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVIN, B.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUKIN, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; MORIN, I.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, I.A., inzh.; PALOCHKINA, N.V., inzh.; POLYAKOV, D.G., dots.; PARGIN, D.P., kand. tekhn.nauk[deceased]; RASPOPOV, A.G., st. prepod.; RESHETOV, D.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KASPEROVICH, N.S., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Machine parts; atlas of designs] Detali mashin; atlas konstruksii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963.363 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kollektiv kafedry "Detali mashin" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for all except Kasperovich, Tikhonov).

(Machinery—Design and construction)

MAMCHENKO, V.P., inzh.; RYAZANTSEVA, S.A., inzh.; PROZDOR, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; AYZINBUD, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POLULEKH, V.K., inzh., retsenzent; STOLYARCHUK, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOROKHOVIKOV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAZONOV, A.G., inzh., red.; CHEREPASHENETS, R.G., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Operation of locomotives] Eksploatatsiia lokomotivov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 415 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Locomotives) (Railroads—~~Man~~)

DROZDOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ZVEREV, A.Ye., inzh.

Effect of vibration on the operational accuracy of a IP converter.
Vych. tekhn. [MVTU] no.3:229-237 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

IVANOVSKIY, N.F.; DROZDOV, N.A.

Determining the amount of the tightening of the stages block in the
body of a sinking centrifugal pump. Mash. i neft. obor. no.12:9-13 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. OKB po beshtangovym nasosam.

DROZDOV, N.A., prof.

Succinic acid increases crop yields. Priroda 51 no.4:117-118
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Plants, Effect of succinic acid on)

DROZDOV, N.A., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Succinic acid as a new means of increasing crop yields. Zemledelie
24 no.6:56-57 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Plants, Effect of succinic acid on)

DROZDOV, N. A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; BELOUSOV,
S. M.

Use of succinic acid in agriculture. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. no.12:23-27 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Succinic acid)
(Agricultural chemistry)

DROZDOV, N.C.; GAREVSEY, V.N.; KOSTYUKOV, N.S.

Effect of diffusion processes on the breakdown voltage of
"aged" porcelain. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no. 4:76-79 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskii institut.

DROZDOV, M.D.

Efficiently organized accounting in the production of unbleached fabrics. Tekst.prom. 16 no.7:57-59 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter fabriki "Osvobozhdenyy trud".
(Textile industry--Accounting)

Card 3/4

DROZDOV, N.D., aspirant

Solution of linear systems in the adjustment of geodetic networks.
Trudy MIIGAIK no.39:83-88 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra vysshey geodezii Mskovskogo instituta inzhenerov
geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Triangulation)

DROZDOV, M.D., aspirant

Solution of conditional equations by the method of orthogonalization. Trudy MIIGAIK no.42:23-33 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra vysshey geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Algebras, Linear)

06234

S/035/62/000/003/049/053
A001/A101

16.1500

AUTHOR: Drozlov, N. D.

TITLE: On algebraic foundations of the theory of measurement adjustment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 35,
abstract 36242 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i
kartogr.", 1961, no. 45, 53-82)

TEXT: The author describes the method which enables one to compare all solutions of condition equations or equations of errors from a single qualitative viewpoint and single out one of them which possesses particular algebraic properties. It is pointed out that this method may play an important role as an algebraic foundation for probability comparison of all mentioned solutions. The starting point for the method is the concept of pseudo-inverse matrices for square matrices. All matrices $A_n^{-\varepsilon}$ which meet the condition $AA_n^{-\varepsilon} = E$, if they exist, are named pseudo-inverse to A from the right-hand side. All matrices $B_n^{-\varepsilon}$ satisfying the condition $B_n^{-\varepsilon} B = E$ are named pseudo-inverse to B from the left-hand side. It is proved that right-hand pseudo-inverse matrices exist (only) for matrices whose rank coincides with the number of lines. Left-hand matrices

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On algebraic foundations ...

exist (only) for matrices whose rank coincides with the number of columns. It is shown that any solution v_1 of condition equations $Av = w$ can be expressed in the form $v_1 = (A_{11}^{-1})_1 w$, and any solution x_1 of equations of errors $v = Bx - l$ can be expressed in the form $x_1 = (B_{11}^{-1})_1 l$. A single solution of this form corresponds to every fixed pseudo-inverse matrix. It is pointed out that in comparison of all these solutions, the theorem of fixing pseudo-inverse matrices A_{11}^{-1} (B_{11}^{-1}) plays a fundamental role; it enables one to construct any pseudo-inverse matrix, e.g. to A whose linear covering of columns coincides with the given linear subspace L_G commensurate with the linear covering of L_A lines of matrix A . Algebraic properties of pseudo-inverse matrices are determined in dependence on the arrangement of subspace L_G relative to subspace L_A . So, if L_G is orthogonal to L_A , then it is not possible to make a conjunction of a pseudo-inverse matrix with it. If, however, L_G coincides with L_A , there exist several properties of the corresponding pseudo-inverse matrix which render it, in some sense, most similar to conventional inverse matrices Cailey for square non-degenerated matrices. Such pseudo-inverse matrices are named main ones. The formalism for operations with pseudo-inverse matrices is described. In conclusion, the author investigates the ways of finding the main solution of condition equations (equations of errors) by transforming them into equivalent system; all these ways are compared from

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the viewpoint of effects of approximation errors. It is shown that the coefficient of conditionality of initial equations, which is always unity or more, is squared while converting to normal equations. Therefore, the method of converting to normal equations is not the best one from the viewpoint of accuracy. It is stated that the best in this sense is the method of orthogonalization of initial equations. There are 10 references.

N. Drozdov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 3/3

16.1500

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S/035/62/000/003/050/053

A001/A101

AUTHOR: Drozдов, N. D.

TITLE: Some questions of the theory of measurment adjustment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 35-36, abstract 3G243 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, no. 46, 31-64)

TEXT: The author considers the grounds of the least-square method without the assumptions that systematic errors are absent and measurements are not correlated. All constructions are conducted on the general algebraic basis, in particular on the basis of the theory of pseudo-inverse matrices. The latter enables one to present all solutions η of condition equations $A\eta = w$ and all solutions ξ of equations of errors $\eta = B\xi - \lambda$ in the form of linear statistics of measurement vector λ or measurement errors Δ . The probability comparison of all these statistics is carried out on the basis of mathematical expectation of the vector of measurement errors $c\lambda = M\Delta$, i.e., vector of systematic errors, and an arbitrary non-degenerated correlation matrix $K\lambda$ of this vector. It is shown that the latter restriction (non-degeneracy) is not

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Some questions of the theory ...

essential. If α_λ and K_λ are known, then for any solution $\xi = (B_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 \lambda$ of equations of errors the systematic error α_ξ and correlation matrix K_ξ look like this:

$$\alpha_\xi = (B_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 \alpha_\lambda, \quad K_\xi = (B_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 K_\lambda (B_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1^*$$

and for any solution $\eta = (A_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 \omega$ of condition equations, like this:

$$\alpha_\eta [E - (A_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 A] \alpha_\lambda, \quad K_\eta = [E - (A_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 A] \times K_\lambda [E - (A_\lambda^{-\varepsilon})_1 A]^*.$$

Statistics ξ is called the most reliable, of all statistics ξ , approximation of vector a of the sought for functions of measured constants, if it satisfies the conditions: $\|K_\xi\| \leq \|K_\lambda\|$ and $\alpha_\xi = 0$; of all statistics η , statistics η is called the most reliable approximation of the vector of measurement errors Δ , if it satisfies the conditions: $\|K_\eta\| \leq \|K_\lambda\|$ and $\alpha_\eta = 0$. It is established, in what probability sense the most reliable approximations are the best in comparison with other statistics. It is shown that there exist always solutions η of condition equations or ξ of equations of errors which satisfy the first conditions of the given definitions. These solutions satisfy the extended principle of least squares

$$[\bar{\eta}, \bar{K}_\lambda^{-1} \bar{\eta}] = \min,$$

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where \bar{K}_λ is correlation matrix of measurements with an accuracy up to an arbitrary factor, i.e., $K_\lambda = s^2 \bar{K}_\lambda$. However, these solutions do not, in general, have to satisfy second conditions of definitions. It is shown that the necessity and sufficient condition for solutions ξ and η to be most reliable is the following condition: $B^* \bar{K}_\lambda^{-1} c_\lambda = 0$. It is fulfilled also in the case of non-zero systematic errors and represents the condition of eliminating the latter in the adjustment process by the principle of least-squares. The practical importance of this condition is noted for a reasonable devising of measurements, but it is emphasized that often no devising of measurements can lead to the meeting of this condition. In these cases, probability comparison of statistics η and ξ should be carried out based on the following definitions, which are weaker but still are reasonable: statistics $\hat{\eta}$, of all statistics η , is a reliable approximation of vector a , if it meets the conditions: $\|K\hat{\eta}\| \leq \|K\eta\|$ and $|c\hat{\eta}| \leq |c\eta|$ for any c_λ ; of all statistics ξ , statistics $\hat{\xi}$ is named a reliable approximation of vector a , if it meets the conditions: $\|K\hat{\xi}\| \leq \|K\xi\|$ and $\text{Sup } |c\hat{\xi}| \leq \text{Sup } |c\xi|$ for any c_λ . It is shown that reliable approximations are obtained by the least-square principle in the case only when the measurements are of the same accuracy and are not correlated, i.e., if $\bar{K}_\lambda = E$. If the measurements are not of the same accuracy, adjusted results of measurements are

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obtained with the vector of systematic errors which exceeds, in the norm, the vector of systematic errors of measurements proper. In conclusion the author considers estimates of measurement accuracy, i.e., estimates of factor s^2 in the present approach to determining \bar{K}_λ , and estimates of vector c_λ of systematic errors of measurements using the results of adjustment by the principle of least squares. There are 11 references.

N. Drozdov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 4/4

DROZDOV, N.D., assistant

Some problems of the theory of measurement leveling. Trudy
MIIGAIK no.46:31-64 '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra vysshey geodesii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov
geodesii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Least squares) (Mensuration)

VALEYEV, Kh.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KNYAZEV, V.A.; DROZDOV, N.G., doktor
tekhn.nauk, prof.

Nonlinear semiconductor resistances based on zinc, silicon, and
tin oxides. Elektrichestvo no.4:72-76 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut
(for Valeyev, Knyazev). 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(for Dрозdov).

L 11546-66 EWT(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6005030

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0092/0092

AUTHOR: Basharin, A. V.; Bystrov, A. M.; Veshenevskiy, S. N.; Voronetskiy, B. B.;
Drozdov, N. G.; Druzhinin, N. N.; Il'inskiy, N. F.; Petrov, I. I.; Petrov, L. P.;
Sandler, A. S.; Sokolov, M. M.; Chilikin, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor Andrey Trifonovich Golovan

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 92

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: A brief obituary containing the following biographical information: Deceased was a doctor of technical sciences, a professor (Department of Electrical Equipment for Industrial Enterprises) of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute for the past 30 years, and a staff member since 1931 of the TsNIITMash (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Heavy Machine Building). Died 15 Sep 64, at age 63, after a long and severe illness. In 1926, after graduating from the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute im. Ul'yanov, deceased became director of a substation within the Gor'kiy GRES. At the TsNIITMash, the deceased worked out the methods for computing the electric drive of presses, drop hammers and other machine tools with percussion loads. The monograph on these methods has gained wide professional recognition. Deceased trained several thousand engineers and over 30 doctors and candidates of science. He authored over 50 scientific works, including the textbook "Osnovy Elektroprivoda" (Fundamentals of Electric Drive)

Card//2

UDC: 621.34(093.32)

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ACC NR: AP6005030

published in 1948, with a revised second edition in 1959. He was awarded the Order of the Badge of Merit twice, and other decorations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

JPRS

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW
Card 2/2

DROZDOV, N. G., Docent

"Static Electricity in Industry." Sub 7 Mar 47, Moscow Order of Lenin
Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow
in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

DROZDOV, N. G.

Statičeskoe električestvo v promyšlennosti 2. izd., perer. i znachitel'no dop.
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1949. 173 p. (50-38165)

QC581.D7 1949

DROZDOV, N. G.

PHASE X TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 691 - X

BOOK

Call No.: AF646811

Authors: DROZDOV, N. G., NIKULIN, N. V., PRIVEZENTSEV, V. A.
FEDOROV, L. I., YAMANOV, S. A.

Full Title: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MATERIALS

Transliterated Title: Elektromaterialovedeniye

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating agency: None

Publishing House: State Power Engineering Publishing House

Date: 1954

No. pp.: 397

No. of copies: 10,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Drozdov, N. G., Dr. Techn. Science, Professor

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: The book is designed as a textbook for
tekhnicums and schools of electrical engineering and the electrical
industry but may also be used as a reference book by engineers.
The book contains basic information on materials used in the
electrical industry dielectrics, conductors and magnetic materials
giving their properties and testing. The information is presented
in great detail. Altogether the book has a considerable value
for study of the materials used by Soviet industry.

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Elektromaterialovedeniye

AID 691 - X

TEXT DATA

Coverage: The book has a preface, an introduction, and the text is divided into 6 parts. The introduction considers the necessity of using the appropriate materials and lists many names of Russian inventors and scientists who worked on the perfectioning of insulating equipment. The text of the book deals with the basic theory of dielectrics and their properties, the design and construction of testing installations, and materials for conductors and their properties. A number of tables describing the properties of the materials used as established by GOST standards are scattered throughout the book. Some new materials developed and manufactured by the Russians are mentioned, e. g. the liquid dielectrics sovol ($C_6H_2Cl_3 - C_6H_3Cl_2$) and sovtol (CH_3Cl_3) made of diphenyl ($C_6H_5 - C_6H_5$); ultrafarfor (superporcelain) and radiofarfor (radioporcelain), allegedly the best insulating porcelain; emal'lak metalvin (enamel varnish metalvin) used for transmission line insulation.

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Soft magnetic materials

Hard magnetic materials

Magnetic dielectrics

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No. of References: None

Facilities: None

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DROZDOV, N.G., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOMAROV, N.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHUMSKIY, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KREMLEVSKIY, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GEPPE, A.P., inzhener; ALEKSANDROV, N.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARBYEV, B.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MYGENSEN, L.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STEFANOV, V.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAGIDSON, A.O., inzhener.

"Science of electrical materials." M.M.Mikhailov. Reviewed by N.G. Drozdov, and others. Elektrichestvo no.3:93-94 Mr.'54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. Molotova. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy energeticheskiy institut.
(Electric insulators and insulation) (Electric conductors)

DRUZDOV N.G.

BABIKOV, M.A.; VENIKOV, V.A.; DROZDOV, N.G.; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV,
I.I.; TARBYEV, B.M.; NIKOLIN, N.V.

Professor S.M.Bragin. Elektrichestvo no.12:82-83 D '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Bragin, Sergei Mikhailovich, 1894-)

DROZDOV, N. G.

AID P - 1456

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 7/36

Authors : Drozdov, N. G., Doc. of Tech. Sci., Prof., and
Chatinyan, Yu. S., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Moscow

Title : Influence of vibrating loads upon the mechanical strength
of high-voltage porcelain

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 2, 32-36, F 1955

Abstract : The authors investigate the effect of aging of insulators,
that is, the sudden loss of mechanical strength. Tests
were made with high-voltage porcelain of M-1 and M-2 types.
The influence of glaze and baking temperature upon aging
was also tested. It was found that with the application
of loads reversing with sound frequency, the vibrations
thus created reduce the mechanical strength of the
porcelain. As the frequency increases, the strength
declines down to the fatigue limit, beyond which it becomes

AID P - 1456

Elektrichestvo, 2, 32-36, P 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 7/36

constant. The authors found an empirical formula
expressing the relationship between the fatigue-limit
and the strength of porcelain. Seven diagrams,
4 Russian references (1932-1946)

Institution: None

Submitted : 0 23, 1954

not to be
classified
or declassified
or downgraded
or otherwise
handled

DR0ZD0W, N. G.

AID P - 2008

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 12/31

Authors : Drozdov, N. G., Doc. of Tech. Sci., Prof.
Chatinyan, Yu. S., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Moscow

Title : Modulus of elasticity of high-voltage porcelain as a characteristic of mechanical strength

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 4, 53-55, Ap 1955

Abstract : In order to determine the relationship between the modulus of elasticity and mechanical strength and, in particular, the dependence of this modulus on intramolecular intervals, the authors studied the simplest case of hard bodies, namely, crystals of cubical syngony of AX type. They describe the resonance method applied in measuring the modulus and find that the above relationship is linear. They establish an empirical formula for this relationship, which gives satisfactory results close to the experimental ones.

AID P - 2008

Elektrichestvo, 4, 53-55, Ap 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 12/31

One photograph, 3 diagrams, 4 references (1937-1952)
(3 Russian).

Institution: Moscow Power Engineering Institute im. Molotov

Submitted : 0 23, 1954

DROZDOV, N.G.
GOLUBTSOVA, V.A.; CHILIKIN, M.G.; MARGULOVA, T.Kh.; MESHKOV, V.V.;
DROZDOV, N.G.; PEREKALIN, M.A.; SMIRNOV, V.A.

Professor V.S. Pantiushev. Elektrichestvo no.7:93 J1'56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Pantiushin, Vasilii Sergeevich, 1906-)

DROZDOV N.G.

ALEKSANDROV, N.V.; BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; VALUYEV, Kh.S.; VUL, B.M.; ~~DROZDOV N.G.~~;
KURBATOVA, N.S.; MIKHAYLOV, G.P.; MIKHAYLOV, M.M.; PETROV, G.N.; PRIVE-
ZENTSEV, V.A.; RENNIE, V.T.; SKANAVI, G.I.

Professor B.M.Tareev. Elektrichestvo no.8:94 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Tareev, Boris Mikhailovich)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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Some Studies on Li-Zn-Ferrites.

57-11-14/33

as with the formation of their regular hexagon structure. The results of magnetic measurements show that Li-Zn-Ferrites show a dispersion of the resonance type within the range of 10^7 cycles. The authors stated that the magnetic permeability of the ferrites investigated is smaller than 1 at a wave length of 3,2 cm. Li-Zn-ferrites supply the usual absorption curve in dependence on the constant magnetic field in the case of high frequency. The thermal extension of the Li-Zn-ferrite within a wide temperature range was investigated and an anomaly was found in the near of the Curie point with the extension in consequence of heat. There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 12 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute for Energetics (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DROZDOV, N.G.

LUX'YANOV, F. N.; DROZDOV, N.G.

Minimum power of a static electric spark necessary to set off
the explosion of a tank car being filled with petroleum products.

Neft.khoz. 35 no.3:53-56 Nr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Electrostatics) (Tank cars) (Petroleum--Transportation)

DROZDOV, N.G.
ALEKSANDROV, A.G., dots;

ARONOVICH, I.S., inzh.; BABIKOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BATUSOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEL'KIND, L.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVAN, A.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOLUBTSOVA, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GREYMER, L.K., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; DMOKHOVSKAYA, L.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DROZDOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; KAGANOV, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHEBKR, L.L., inzh.; KOCHENOVA, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; LARIONOV, A.N.; MINOV, D.K., doktor tekhn.nauk; NETUSHIL, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NILINDER, R.A., prof.; PANTYUSHIN, V.S., prof.; PASYNKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; PETROV, G.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; POLIVANOV, K.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PRIVZHEMITSEV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; RADUNSKIY, L.D., inzh.; RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; SVENCHANSKIY, A.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPEL' P.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, L.I., inzh.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B., inzh.; CHECHET, Yu.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHNEY-BERG, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; AMTIK, I.B., red.; MEDVEDOV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[The history of power engineering in the U.S.S.R. in three volumes]
Istoriia energeticheskoi tekhniki SSSR v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, A.G.--(continued) Card 2.

Vol.2. [Electric engineering] Elektrotehnika. Avtorskii kollektiv
toma: Aleksandrov i dr. 1957. 727 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespon-
dent AN SSSR (for Larionov)
(Electric engineering)

Case 3/3

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Drozdov, N. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Yegorov, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static Electricity
by Radioactive Radiation

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 63-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated here some problems connected with the selection of radiation sources and present some data obtained from experiments on the neutralization of electric charges. Accordingly, the following was found: (1) For the purpose of neutralizing charges of static electricity with the help of air ionization by radioactive radiation the following natural and transuranium α -sources are the most suitable ones: plutonium 238, plutonium 239, plutonium 240, polonium 208, polonium 210; (2) the following α -emitters are accessible at present: radium, polonium 210, plutonium 239. Radium contains high-energy γ -rays and is therefore useless for neutralization. Polonium 210 is the most accessible and inexpensive α -source, but cannot be used in industry since no stable polonium foils (which prevent "outflow" of the radioactive substance) are produced. Besides, its half-life is too short. Plutonium 239 is too expensive. (3) Alpha sources

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On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static
Electricity by Radioactive Radiation

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

should be used for the neutralization of charges where no other sources are available. (4) Since α -sources are badly accessible, sources of "soft" β -radiation can also be used, e.g. the isotopes promethium 147 or sulphur 35. The use of sulphur 35 is restricted by its short half-life. Some automatic production plants may also use such isotopes as thallium 204, for example, provided the personnel is sufficiently shielded. (5) In some cases in which radiation sources are used, the personnel must be shielded correspondingly. (6) The permissible limits of radiation flux for personnel employed in plants with ionization installations are one-tenth of the standards specified here. Air contamination must not exceed the following values:

β -contamination (except Sr^{90}), $5 \cdot 10^{-13}$ curies/l; α -contamination except Rn), $5 \cdot 10^{-15}$ curies/l (for Rn contamination equals 10^{-12} curies/l). (7) A dosimeter service is to be established in all

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On the Problem of Neutralizing the Charge of Static
Electricity by Radioactive Radiation

SOV/105-59-10-12/25

plants using radioactive sources. There are 4 figures, 2 tables,
and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Power
Engineering), Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum-
chemical and Gas Industry imeni Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1959

Card 3/3

Drozday, N.G.

ATTENTION:

Alexander, B. V., Iastovoy, A. K., Bragin, S. M., Oretov,
I. I., Drogolov, A. A., Tsvetov, B. V., Roman, V. T.,
Kozlov, I. K., Trutskiy, I. S., Kabanov, S. P.,
Siderov, K. V. and Others

8/103/60/000/07/25/027
2007/2005

xix,

Professor V. A. Privimontsev. On His 60th Birthday and the 35th Anniversary of His Scientific-pedagogical and Engineering Activity

PHARMACEUTICAL PATENT OFFICE, 1960, No. 7, p. 94

This brief biography of Vladimir Alexandrovich Pavlenko was written at the village of Koshkovo, Moscow oblast', on June 19, 1993. It was finished by his student at the Elektroshtatschny Faculty, IRTN (Department of Electrical Engineering of the IRTN), later on at the Moscow Polytechnic University, Institute of Electrodynamics (Moscow Institute of Electricity and Technology), and the Younger Faculty of the Faculty of IRTN (Department of Electrical Engineering of the IRTN), in 1996, he was distinguished for his scientific work at the IRTN, in 1939, and a Professor for 1940. Degrees of Candidate, became a Doctor in 1939, and a Professor in 1940.

Professor Y. A. Privosenkov. On His 60th Birthday and the 35th Anniversary of His Scientific-Pedagogical and Engineering Activity

8/105/60/000/07/23/027
2007/2005

He graduated in 1931, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences in 1932. From June 1931, he worked for 20 years at the saved "Zaklad" ("Zaklady" - works) where he was a chief engineer between 1931 and 1945. From 1945 he worked as a chief engineer at the Central Navy Laboratory KEP (Central Cable Laboratory KED) and as a chief engineer of the KED. He worked as a chief engineer of the Institute of the scientific section of the Handmade Institute of the Cable Industry. He presided over the Scientific Research Department chief at the KED. He participated in the implementation of power cable construction for -10 V, conducted the production of automobile cables, and cables with glass wool, -segment, and enamel lamination. For 25 years he has been working at the KED. At the KED, he is supervising the work of post-graduate students. He wrote many books, handbooks on cable engineering, and more than 100 articles. For 15 years, he was the responsible editor of the scientific-technical journal of cable engineering (the journal of the "Zaklad" - Works and the KED), conducted for 15 years the label, Navy scientific Research-

Professor V. A. Privensentsev. On His 60th Birthday and the 55th Anniversary of His Scientific-Pedagogical and Engineering Activity

3/103/60/000/07/25/C27
0007/2005

tabilitatsiivnii sovets Ministerstva elektropromyshlennosti i prikladnoi khimii (Chief Section of the Scientific and Technical Council at the Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry), and was a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1955-1960). He was also a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences by election (1960). He was a member of the All-Union Bureau of Electric Insulation for more than 15 years; later on, he participated in the work of the Academy's po elektrotexnikal'noi i po tekhnologii prikladnoi khimii (Commission on Electrotechnics and Technology of Applied Chemistry). There is 1 figure.

S/081/63/000/004/024/051
B187/B208

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. G., Valoyev, Kh. S., Mashkovich, M. D.
TITLE: Nonlinear semiconductors on the basis of zinc and titanium
oxides with glass admixture
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 431, abstract
4M41 (Tr. Gos. issled. elektrokera~~m~~ in-ta, no. 4, 1960,
64 - 69).

TEXT: The authors studied a possible improvement in the nonlinear properties of semiconductors on the basis of ZnO-TiO_2 by adding easily fusible glass. Small additions of glass were assumed to cause an additional artificial blocking layer by forming a thin glass film on the grain surface. Low-resistant compositions of ZnO-TiO_2 were first synthesized at a temperature of 1300°C and then comminuted to maximum grain diameters of $10 - 15 \mu$, after which 2 - 6 % by weight of easily fusible glass were added. Burning was effected at temperatures of $1030 - 1320^\circ\text{C}$, the final temperature being maintained for about 1 hr. With rising temperature of

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Nonlinear semiconductors on the ...

S/081/63/000/004/024/051
B187/B208

burning resistivity dropped abruptly owing to a reduction of the contact resistances caused both by diminution of the spacings between the grains and by a reduction in the number of contact places in the process of recrystallization. Under otherwise equal conditions resistivity considerably increases with an increasing proportion of easily fusible glass and with increasing TiO_2 -content. The nonlinearity coefficient was found to be increased considerably by adding small amounts of easily fusible glass to a semiconductor composition of the Ti_2TiO_4 -ZnO type, both at high and low voltages. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, N.V.; LARIONOV, A.N.; BRAGIN, S.M.; GRODNEV, I.I.; ~~DROZDOV,~~
~~N.G.~~; TAREYEV, B.M.; PENNE, V.T.; MAYOPIS, I.M.; TROITSKIY, I.D.;
KABYSTINA, G.F.; SIDOROV, K.V.

Professor Vladimir Alekseevich Privezentsev. Elektrichestvo
no.7:94 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Privezentsev, Vladimir Alekseevidh, 1900-)

CHILIKIN, M.G.; SIROTINSKIY, L.I.; VENIKOV, V.A.; UL'YANOV, S.A.;
GRUDINSKIY, P.G.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; SOLOV'YEV, I.I.; DROZDOV, N.G.;
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Glazunov; obituary. Elektrichestvo
no.8:88-89 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Glazunov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, 1891-1960)

DROZDOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich; NIKULIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; PROKOF'YEVA,
N.B., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Electric materials] Elektromaterialovedenie. Moskva, Vses.
uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 285 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Electric engineering--Materials)

20082

S/105/61/000/004/001/003
B116/B206

26.235/
AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. G., Kukarin, A. I., Savashkevich, B. S., and
~~Gorelov, N. I. (Moscow)~~

TITLE: Electrostatic generator

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, no. 4, 1961, 48-50

TEXT: An electrostatic generator is described, the operation of which is based on the following principle: Plexiglass is always positively charged when brought into contact with polyethylene and Teflon, while Teflon is negatively charged thereby and polyethylene changes the sign of its charge, depending on whether it comes into contact with Plexiglass or Teflon. Dielectrics which are charged only positively or only negatively are called positive and negative dielectrics, respectively. Those which change the sign of their charge are called intermediate dielectrics. For an alternating interaction between the intermediate dielectric and the positive and negative dielectric, respectively, the maximum charge density δ_{\max} on the surface is expressed by $\delta_{\max} = \epsilon E / 4\pi$, where E is the breakdown strength of the

Card 1/6

20082

S/05/61/000/004/001/003
B116/B206

Electrostatic generator

electric field, and ϵ the dielectric constant of the interspace between rotor and stator. Maximum charge density is obtained much more quickly with an interaction of three dielectrics than with one of only two. Such favorable conditions also result when the intermediate dielectric is displaced from the negative to the positive dielectric. Some consecutive interactions are sufficient for obtaining the biggest possible charge. Electrostatic d-c and a-c generators may be designed on this principle. A schematic representation of an electrostatic d-c generator is shown in Fig. 1. The stator consists of Plexiglass (1) and Teflon (2). The rotor is a Plexiglass cylinder with metal plates (3). The charges on the inner face of the stator are excited by polyethylene brushes (4) mounted on the rotor. The electric field of the stator induces opposite charges on the plates (3). When the plates approach the collectors K_1 and K_2 , the free charges leak off, while the bound charges are retained. After the latter have reached the range of action of the other dielectric, they become additional free charges and amplify the free main charge of the rotor plates. Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the short-circuit current on the position of the collectors and on the direction of rotor movement. If the collectors

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B116/B206

Electrostatic generator ...

are placed at 0 and 180°, the generator polarity changes according to the direction of rotor movement. This can be utilized in dosimetric circuits for accurate voltage adjustment when charging reservoir and feeder capacitors. Fig. 4 shows the characteristics of the generator during charging and discharging of a capacitor of 10^{-7} f. The charging takes place according to an exponential law, the discharging almost according to a linear law. Fig. 5 shows the dependence of the short-circuit current on the rotor speed. Alternating current can also be obtained from the electrostatic generator described. For this purpose it is sufficient to unite all rotor plates into two groups and to connect these to the two contact rings. When using Teflon, Plexiglass, and polyethylene, such generators operate perfectly under hardest climatic conditions at a humidity of up to 98% and temperatures of from -40 to +50°C. There are 5 figures and 3 references:
1 Soviet-bloc.

α

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

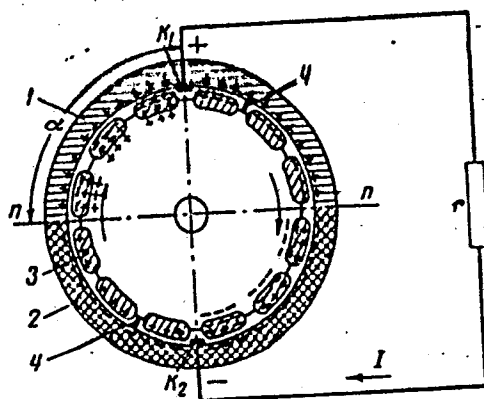
Card 3/6

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S/105/61/000/004/001/003
B116/B206

Electrostatic generator

Fig. 1



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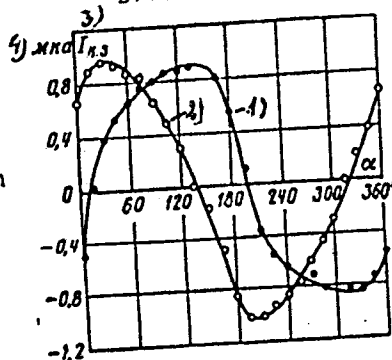
20002

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B116/B206

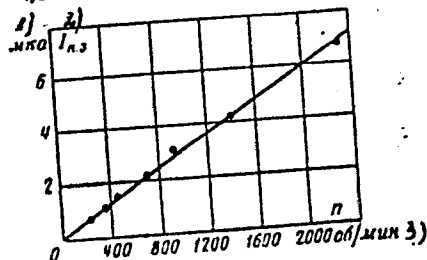
Electrostatic generator

Fig. 3: Dependence of the short-circuit current on the angle at which the collectors are placed.

Legend: 1) Forward rotor movement;
2) reverse rotor movement, $n = 232$ rpm
3) $I_{\text{short-circuit}}$; 4) μA .



Legend to Fig. 4: 1) forward movement;
2) reverse movement; 3) min; 4) rpm;
5) kv.



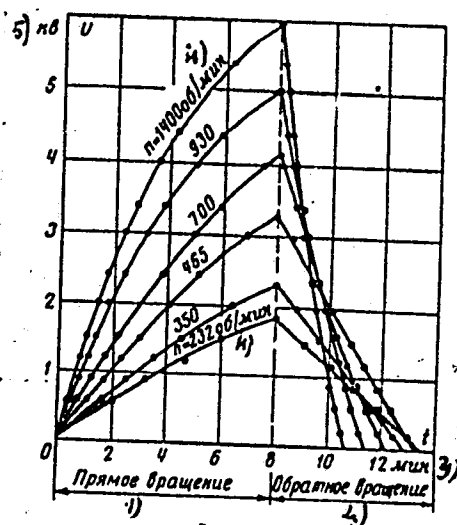
Card 5/6

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B116/B206

Electrostatic generator

Legend to Fig. 5: 1) μA ;
2) $I_{\text{short-circuit}}$; 3) rpm.



Card 6/6

21822

S/105/61/000/005/001/005
B116/B221

24.7800 (1143, 1153, 1160)

AUTHORS: Drozdov, N. G., Kostyukov, N. S., and Sakharov, S. S.

TITLE: The magnitude of the electromotive force generated by
irradiation of dielectrics

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1961, 68-69

TEXT: As concerns the determination of the magnitude of the electromotive force generated by soft X-ray irradiation of dielectrics, there are considerable discrepancies to be found in a number of papers, e.g. by F. I. Kolomiytsev and A. Ya. Yakunin (Ref. 1: "Izv. vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy (Fizika)," 1958, no. 5), by F. I. Kolomiytsev and F. F. Kodzhespirov (Ref. 2: Fizika dielektrikov, Trudy vsesoyuznoy konferentsii po fizike dielektrikov, g. Dnepropetrovsk, 1956), by F. F. Kodzhespirov (Ref. 3: Tezisy dokladov Vtoroy vsesoyuznoy konferentsii po fizike dielektrikov, Izd. Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958), and by F. F. Kolomiytsev and A. Ya. Yakunin (Ref. 4: as in Ref. 3). While the same authors, working with the same material, in older papers gave the value of 0.1 v and less for the magnitude of the emf, this value is in the above papers

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S/105/61/000/005/001/005
B116/B221

The magnitude of the ...

given as attaining some hundred and even some thousand volts. These discrepancies are explained as experimental errors by the authors mentioned. The authors checked the above data on an X-ray apparatus with a tungsten anode at a voltage of 30 and 45 kv at the valve and 5, 10, and 14 ma. On the basis of the results obtained, the authors make the following statements: The electromotive force generated by the effect of X-ray irradiation alone amounts to 0.1 v. Electromotive force of several hundred or several thousand volts is generated by the simultaneous action of high voltage and X-ray irradiation. The rise of such a voltage on the specimen becomes clear if one considers the specimen as a part of the dielectrics surrounding the X-ray tube. If there is no X-ray irradiation, the dielectrics surrounding the tube (the air) show high insulating properties, a high ρ_v , and an insignificant voltage drop on the specimen. If X-ray irradiation and high voltage are switched on at the same time, the air is strongly ionized, the ρ_v of the air is decreased and the voltage drop on the specimen increases. Thus, it follows that the electromotive force increases together with the increase of the intensity of irradiation according to the exponential law, as observed

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The magnitude of the ...

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B116/B221

in the paper (Ref. 1). There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1960

X

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32646
S/105/62/000/001/003/006
E032/E414

9,6150

AUTHORS: Drozdev, N.G., Gorelov, N.I., Savashkevich, B.S.,
Kukarin, A.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Semiconducting cadmium sulphide detectors of gamma
radiation

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, no.1, 1962, 49-51

TEXT: In 1957, the present authors developed semiconducting detectors ГП-1 (GP-1) whose sensitivity to Co⁶⁰ gamma rays reached 20 μ A per 1 r/hr. This work was directed by S.M.Ryvkin. The inertia of these detectors was comparable to that of single crystals of CdS. The semiconducting detectors were produced by sublimation of cadmium sulphide powder on to a heated conducting base which served as one of the electrodes of the detector. The second electrode was deposited by vacuum evaporation on to the cadmium sulphide layer. Technological modifications enabled the present authors to improve the characteristics of these detectors. In the present paper they report the results of measurements of the parameters of the detectors. It was found that the volt-ampere characteristics in the absence of ionizing radiation are unipolar and practically linear between 1.5 and 10 V. The dark

and 1/4

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S/105/62/000/001/003/006
E032/E414

Semiconducting cadmium sulphide ...

current at 10 V was found to lie between 25 and 80 μ A. The response of the detectors to gamma radiation is nonlinear and may be represented by

$$I = uK^\alpha$$

(1)

where I is the total current flowing through the detector, U is the potential difference across the electrodes and K and α are constants. For most specimens α was found to lie between 1.1 and 1.6. The CdS detectors may be used with U = 1.5 V for which in most specimens the dark current does not exceed 5% of the current due to gamma rays when the dose rate is 10 r/hr. The sensitivity was measured under steady-state conditions with U = 10 V. For photosensitive layers of surface area 1.5 cm² and thickness 1 mm, the sensitivity of most specimens for Co⁶⁰ gamma rays was 100 to 300 μ A per 1 r/hr. In isolated cases, this figure rose to 500 to 700 μ A per 1 r/hr. It was found that the current was directly proportional to the dose rate up to 500 r/hr. Below 300 keV the sensitivity rapidly increased, and at 90 keV was found to be greater than that for Co⁶⁰ gamma rays by a factor of 15. The variation in the sensitivity may to some extent be

32646

S/105/62/000/001/003/006
EO32/E414

Semiconducting cadmium sulphide ...

counteracted by the use of suitable filters, e.g. 1.5 to 2 mm thick lead plate. The inertia of the detectors was found to be independent of the applied voltage in the range 1.5 to 10 V. Fig.4 illustrates the inertia properties of the detectors. In this figure τ_H is the time for the photocurrent to increase from zero to 0.8 of its maximum value on irradiation (dark current subtracted) and τ_c is the time necessary for the current to fall to 0.2 of the maximum value after the gamma-ray beam has been cut off. These two time constants are plotted in Fig.4 as a function of the dose rate in r/hr. The inertia may be reduced in practice by placing the detector in a permanent radiation field. The stability of the detectors was highest for gold electrodes. The maximum variation in the sensitivity over a period of 5 months was less than 3% of the average value. The corresponding variation in the dark current was 25%. Under humid conditions (humidity greater than 80%) the dark current increased but could be reduced again with the aid of a drying agent. The properties of the detectors were not affected by exposure to a very high dose, e.g. 5×10^7 r at 2.5×10^6 r/hr. It is stated that the main disadvantage of these detectors is their inertia, but it is

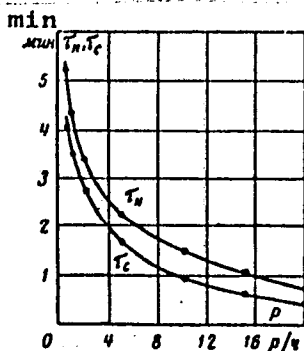
Semiconducting cadmium sulphide ...

32646
S/105/62/000/001/003/006
E032/E414

expected that this will be eliminated in the near future. There are 4 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.2: Lewis E., Hollander Jr., Nucleonics, no.10, 1956, 68.

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1960

Fig.4.



Card 4/4

BESSONOV, L.A.; DOMANSKIY, B.I.; DROZDOV, N.G.; D'YACHENKO, N.Kh.;
ZHEKULIN, L.A.; ZAYTSEV, I.A.; ZALESSKIY, A.M.; KAMENSKIY, M.D.;
KOSTENKO, M.P.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; LOMONOSOV, V.Yu.; MITKEVICH, A.V.;
SMIRNOV, V.S.; TOLSTOV, Yu.G.; USOV, S.V.; SHRAMKOV, Ye.G.

L.R. Neiman; on his 60th birthday and the 35th anniversary of
his educational work. Elektrichestvo no.6:93-94 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Neiman, Leonid Robertovich, 1902-)

PETROV, B.N.; SOTSKOV, B.S.; LARIONOV, A.N.; CHILIKIN, M.G.;
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; BLAGONRAVOV, A.A.; KRUSHILIN, G.N.;
IVAKHINENKO, A.G.; NAGORSKIY, V.D.; CHELYUSTKIN, A.B.;
DROZDOV, N.G.; PETROV, I.I.

Seventieth birthday of Viktor Sergeevich Kulebakin. Elektrich-
estvo no.10:90-91 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Kulebakin, Viktor Sergeevich, 1891-)

GAYLISH, Ye.A.; ~~DROZDOV, N.G.~~; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S.; KAZARNOVSKIY, D.M.;
NEYMAN, L.R.; PASYNKOV, V.V.; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.; RENNE, V.T.;
TAREYEV, B.M.

N.P. Bogoroditskii; on his sixtieth birthday and the thirty-fifth
anniversary of his theoretical and educational work. Elektrichestvo
no.7:87-88 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Bogoroditskii, Nikolai Petrovich, 1902-)

LATKOV, N.M.; DROZDOV, N.G.

Improvement of technological processes in stamping bicycle gears.
Prom.energ. 18 no.1:11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Gear cutting)

DRCZDOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich; NIKULIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich;
SOROKINA, M.I., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Study of electric engineering materials] Elektromaterialo-
vedenie. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Proftekhizdat,
1963. 349 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Electric engineering--Materials)

CHILIKIN, M.G.; PETROV, I.I.; RAZEZIG, D.V.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.;
SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; DROZDOV, N.G.

I.I. Solov'ev; on his 60th birthday. Elektrichestvo no.8:94
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; VAVILOV, V.S.; VALEYEV, Kh.S.; DROZDOV, N.G.;
KORITSKIY, Yu.V.; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A.; RENNE, V.T.; TAREYEV, B.M.;
YAMANOV, S.A.

B.M. Vul; on his 60th birthday and 35th anniversary of his
scientific work. Elektrichestvo no.8:95 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ARKHIPOV, V.N.; BIRYUKOV, V.G.; BRONSHTEYN, A.M.; DROZDOV, N.G.; KRESTOV,
N.I.; NAYASHKOV, I.S.; PETROV, G.N.; SIROTINSKIY, L.I.; CHILIKIN,
M.G.

Professor G.V. Butkevich; on his 60th birthday. Elektrichestvo
no.10:92-93 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

POPOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; PONOMARENKO, Ye.P., inzh.;
LYASHCHINSKIY, B.I., inzh.; DROZDOV, N.G., inzh.; NEMZER, V.I.,
inzh.; VOKSHIN, I.I., inzh.

Selecting material for spindle-joint bushings of rolling mills.
Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.12:29-31 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

BORISENKO, N.I.; BUTKEVICH, G.V.; VORONETSKIY, B.B.; VASIL'YEV, D.V.;
DROZDOV, N.G.; DUBINSKIY, L.A.; ZALESSKIY, A.M.; KASATKIN, A.S.;
KOSTENKO, M.P.; KUZNETSOV, P.I.; KULEBAKIN, V.S.; MAMIKONYANTS,
L.G.; MEL'NIKOV, N.A.; NEYMAN, L.P.; PETROV, I.I.; RABINOVICH, S.I.;
SAMOKHVALOV, V.A.; SOLODOVNIKOV, V.V.; STEKLOV, V.Yu.; SIROMYATNIKOV,
I.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; CHILIKIN, M.G.; SHATALOV, A.S.; ZHEKULIN, L.A.

Petr Ivanovich Voevodin, 1884- ; on his 80th birthday. Elektrichestvo
no.9:92 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029147

S/0105/64/000/004/0072/0076

AUTHOR: Valeyev, Kh. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Knyazev, V. A.;
~~Drozdov, N. G.~~ (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Nonlinear semiconductor resistors based on zinc, silicon, and tin oxides

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 4, 1964, 72-76

TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide orthostannate semiconductor, zinc oxide orthosilicate
semiconductor, nonlinear semiconductor

ABSTRACT: Zinc oxide was selected as a semiconductor in the investigation reported, and TiO_2 , SiO_2 , SnO_2 , Al_2O_3 , B_2O_3 were tried as dielectric-forming substances. Specifically, two-component $\text{ZnO} - \text{SiO}_2$ and $\text{ZnO} - \text{SnO}_2$ ceramics were investigated. Thermographic and petrographic studies of ZnO , SiO_2 , SnO_2 and their mixtures in various molecular ratios were conducted. It was found that at 1150--1270 C, the $\text{ZnO} - \text{SiO}_2$ compound had a slight exothermic effect and exhibited a pronounced expansion of the specimens. Zinc orthosilicate proved to be a good dielectric with $\epsilon = 8$, $\rho = 10^{12}$ ohms/cm and a breakdown voltage of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4029147

30 kv/mm. Zinc orthostannate could be sintered at 1480 C and had $\epsilon = 10$ and a breakdown voltage of 25 kv/mm. In the specimens certain proportions were held between the amount of zinc-oxide crystals and that of the ortho-compound. Additional barrier layers were created in some experiments by introducing a low-melt glass. The static current-voltage characteristics, nonlinearity factor, resistance to 20/40- μ sec current pulses, pulse-carrying capacity, density, specific heat capacity, and thermal conductivity were measured. It was found that the degree of nonlinearity of the material can be controlled by introducing low-melt glass. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 tables, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut (State Electroceramic Research Institute); Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power-Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3050

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041122(

BUEGSDORF, V.V.; GORTINSKIY, S.M.; DROZDOV, M.G.; KULAKOVSKIY, V.B.; LINDORF, L.F.; MEL'NIKOV, N.A.; PETROV, I.I.; PORTNOY, M.K.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.; EL'KIND, Yu.M.

Lev Grazdanovich Mamikonians; on his 50th birthday and the 30th anniversary of his scientific and practical work. Elektrichestvo no.5:90 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ALEKSANDROV, B.K.; DERMAN, B.A.; DROZDOV, N.G.; DUBINSKIY, L.A.;
SALESKIY, A.M.; KAMENSKIY, M.D.; KOZLOV, M.D.; LISOVSKIY, G.S.;
SINLOBOV, K.S.; TREBULEV, P.V.; USPENSKIY, B.S.; KHEYFITS, M.D.;
SHVETSOV, M.A.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Krachkovskii, 1889- ; on his 75th birthday.
Elektrichestvo no.1:90 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ALEKSEYENKO, G.V.; BORISENKO, N.I.; VOYEVODIN, I.D.; DROZDOV, N.G.; KRAYZ, A.G.;
MAN'KIN, E.A.; MAYORETS, A.I.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NAYASHKOV, I.S.; PAVLENKO,
A.S.; ROKOTYAN, S.S.; SOBOLEV, A.A.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; SAPOZHNIKOV,
A.V.; SARKISOV, M.A.; CHERNICHKIN, D.S.; CHERTIN, A.M.

Samuil Isaakovich Rabinovich, 1905; on his 60th birthday. Elektri-
chestvo no.6:90 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Aleksey Alekseyevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
BALASHOV, Ye.P.; RAYTSIN, D.G.; DROZDOV, N.G., prof.,
retsenzent; KIFER, I.I., dots., retsenzent; DANILOVA,
V.V., red.

[Magnetic materials] Magnitnye materialy. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 234 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (for Kifer). 2. Le-
ningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni Ul'yanova
(for Preobrazhenskiy).

L 11549-66

ACC NR: AP6005027

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/001/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, B. K.; Derman, B. A.; Drozdov, M. G.; Dubinskiy, L. A.;
Zalesskiy, A. M.; Kamenskiy, M. D.; Kozlov, M. D.; Lisovski, G. S.; Sinelobov, K. S.;
Trebulev, P. V.; Uspenskiy, B. S.; Kheyfits, M. D.; Shvetsov, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nikolay Nikolayevich Krachkovskiy

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 1, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: electric power engineering, electric engineering personnel

ABSTRACT: Brief biography of subject, a senior scientific associate of the Institute of Power Engineering AS USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday on 16 Dec 64. He was graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute in 1916. Worked for a number of years in the planning, surveying, construction and operation of the first HV transmission lines and substations. From 1922 to 1926, participated in the planning and construction of the first Soviet hydroelectric station (Volkov GES im. Lenin) and 110 kv transmission line. In 1927-1932, designed transmission lines at the GET (State Electrical Engineering Trust) and the Leningrad branch of Dneprostroy. Chief of electric power and transmission section at Sverdlovsk, Volgostroy and Leningrad Energoprojekt (1932-1938); simultaneously studied 100-cycle current for AS USSR and participated in planning the Kuybyshev GES - Moscow transmission line. Worked at Leningrad Gidroproyekt until 1947, and at Moscow Gidrenergoprojekt until 1955. Among the first to propose

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UDC: 621.31

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L 11549-66

ACC NR: AP6005027

converting the Kuybyshev - Moscow line from 400 to 500 kv. An ardent advocate of d-c for HV and EHV transmission. Authored over 75 scientific and technical articles, and two inventions. Awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and other decorations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS] 14

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

HW
Card 2/2

L 10051-66

ACC NR: AP6004792

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/005/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Burgsdorf, V. V.; Gortinskiy, S. M.; Drozdov, N. G.; Kulakovskiy, V. B.;
Lindorf, L. S.; Mel'nikov, N. A.; Petrov, I. I.; Portnoy, M. K.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.;
Fedoseyev, A. M.; Khachaturov, A. A.; El'kind, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Doctor of engineering sciences, Professor L. G. Mamikonyants

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: The article was written in honor of Lev Grazdanovich Mamikonyants on the occasion of his 50th birthday and upon his completion of 30 years of scientific and industrial activity. He graduated from the Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute in 1938, whereupon he worked at the Central Industrial Research Laboratory of Azenergo first as Electrical Engineer and then as Chief Engineer. His scientific activity begun during the student years at the university laboratories for electrical machinery and high-voltage techniques. From 1941 to 1945 he served in the Soviet Army and became a member of the Communist Party in 1942. Since 1945 he has been working with the VNIIE (All-Soviet Scientific-Research Institute of Electric Power) at the State Industrial Commission on Power and Electrification of the USSR, in charge of the Electrical Machinery Laboratory now and also as head of the Department of Electrical Machinery, Insulation and Automation. Since 1953 he has also been the Vice-Director of the Institute of Scientific Affairs. He received the degree of Doctor of

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UDC: 621.331

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L: M051-66

ACC NR: AF6004792

Engineering Sciences in 1959 and was appointed Professor in 1961. Much theoretical and practical work has been done under his leadership at the Electrical Machinery Laboratory which he helped to set up. Problems concerning the theory of synchronous machines leading to their improved operation were worked out here (asynchronous condition after loss of excitation, simplified method of compensator starting, self-synchronization of generators, etc.). L. G. Mamikonyants is also active in scientific research coordinating committees on power and electrification in the USSR. He sits also on the Committee for the Determination of Electrical Equipment Parameters and on the Joint Scientific Council of the Moscow Power Institute. Furthermore, he is on the editorial board of Elektrichestvo. During his entire career he has published about 60 works, many of them resulting from basic research. At the Moscow Power Institute he taught a course on "Special Problems in Electric Power Stations" from 1952 to 1954 and on "Testing of Synchronous Machines" from 1953 to 1954. The texts of his lectures were printed in the form of a compendium. He is very effective in training the young generation of students and assisting them in earning their degrees. L. G. Mamikonyants participates in the activities of the VNIIE both as recruiter and as lecturer. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 22594-66 EWP(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6012999

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/006/0090/0090

AUTHOR: Alekseyenko, G. V.; Borisenko, N. I.; Voyevodin, I. D.; Drozdov, N. G.; Krayz, A. G.; Man'kin, E. A.; Mayorets, A. I.; Nekrasov, A. M.; Nayashkov, I. S.; Pavlenko, A. S.; Rokotyan, S. S.; Sobolev, A. A.; Syromyatnikov, I. A.; Sapozhnikov, A. V.; Sarkisov, M. A.; Chernichkin, D. S.; Chertin, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: S. I. Rabinovich (on the occasion of his 60th birthday)

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 6, 1965, 90

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric transformer, hydroelectric power plant

ABSTRACT: The chief specialist of transformer building of the Gosplan (State Planning Commission) USSR, Samuil Isaakovich Rabinovich was born in 1905 in the town of Borisoglebsk of the Voronezh Oblast'. From his student years at the Gosudarstvennyy elektromashinostroitel'nyy institut (State Machine-Building Institute) he already showed interest for power transformers. In the early thirties he designed the first types of domestic Soviet 110 and 220 kV transformers; in 1939 he became the chief designer of the Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod (Moscow Transformer factory). In 1946, he conducted the design and construction of lightning-resistant transformers; during 1949-1954,

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UDC: 621.314(092)

L 22594-66

ACC NR: AP6012999

he headed the design of the 400 kV transformer equipment for the Volzhskaya hydroelectric power station - Moscow power line; his subsequent work on the 500 kV equipment earned him the Lenin prize. From 1960, he has been working at the Gosplan USSR. He is also a member of the editorial board of the journal Elektrichestvo (Electricity). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *lu*

ACC NR: AP6035929 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0194/0195

INVENTOR: Arinushkin, L. S.; Polinovskiy, A. Yu.; Glozman, Ye. A.; Drozdov, N. G.;
Lopukhov, K. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Centrifugal pump unit. Class 59, No. 187528

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966,
194-195

TOPIC TAGS: pump, centrifugal pump, engine fuel pump, aircraft fuel pump

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a centrifugal pump unit for an
aircraft fuel system, which consists of a housing (stator), oscillating assembly
(rotor) mounted on a shaft, and an electric motor. To reduce the danger of fire
and explosion, the pump's rotating and stationary parts are connected electrically.

[WA-98]

SUB CODE: 01, 13/ SUBM DATE: 27Apr64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.67

BOBYLEV, Oleg Vasil'yevich; PROZDOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich;
NIKULIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; RUSAKOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich;
TSYGANOV, Vladimir Iosifovich; MARCHENKO, N.L., red.

[Technology of the manufacture of electrical insulating
materials and constructions] Tekhnologiya proizvodstva
elektroizoliatsionnykh materialov i konstruktsii. [By] O.V.
Bobylev i dr. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 454 p.

(NIRA 18:1)

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COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLE ELEMENTS																			
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DECLASSIFIED</p> <p>5</p> <p>14</p> <p>Substitution of Tungsten Magnet Steel with a Chromium Steel with Addition of Molybdenum or Manganese. B. G. Livshitz and N. I. Dronov. (Catahestrvennaia Stal, 1936, No. 1, pp. 50-61). [In Russian.]</p> </div>																			
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DROZDOV, N.I.

Cutter bar for the low cutting of grasses at increased forward speeds. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no. 7:26-30 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Mowing machines)

DROZDOV, N.I.

Power consumption of cutter bars in mowing grass and grain crops.
Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.11:26-28 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokho-
zyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (VSESXOM).
(Mowing machines)

DROZDOV, N.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Optimum speed of the cutting blades of mowing machines. Trakt.
i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.9:24-26 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhoz-
yaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Mowing machines)